

ROOFING—Tile, Clay

12-e1

Containing literature, illustrations and estimating data regarding
Hood's Straight Barrel and Tapered Mission, Flat English and
French Shingle Tiles.

FOR QUARRY FLOOR TILE DATA
SEE FILE — 23-a1



B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK COMPANY

PLANT—MELVILLE (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

SALES OFFICE—(POST OFFICE) DAISY (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

TELEGRAPH—MAIN 5457—CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE—SAME



Felch & Southwell, Architects, Atlanta

SUGGESTED SPECIFICATIONS
or Installation Instructions for
HOOD'S ENGLISH SHINGLE ROOFING TILE

FULL RANGE OF FIREFLASHED COLORS

"Sussex"—Smooth Texture

"Devonshire"—Rough Combed Texture

ROOF: All roof sheathing (preferably tongue and groove) shall be laid closely and well nailed, by General Contractor. In no case shall tile installation begin until all metal work, flashing, gutter work and carpenter work have been completed.

FELT: The entire roof shall be covered with 30-lb. (per roofer's square) Asphalt Roofing Felt, over which 15-lb. Asphalt Roofing Felt shall be laid, being careful to stagger all joints. Felt shall be applied to have at least 3" lap horizontally and vertically and well nailed with large head galvanized roofing nails. Felt on Hips and Ridges shall lap at least 12" both ways. At Valleys, Felt shall overlap the metal approximately 6" each side.

TILE: All roof surfaces as shown for tile, shall be covered with Hood's "Devonshire" (or "Sussex") Shingle tile 9"x12" laid regular with 4¼"x9" exposure to weather (or in 9"x12", 6"x12" and 4½"x12" sizes laid random with butts staggering not more than ½" up or down from a 4½" exposure line). All cutting of tile at hips and valleys shall be done by hand, upon installation (with no expense to manufacturer), to preserve a slightly irregular valley line. The Ridges and Hips shall be covered with regular standard fittings of nearest stock pitch. Provide proper stock terminal pieces for intersections of hips and ridges. Provide stock hip starters and gable ends. Provide necessary undereave starter tile and end bands (4½"x12" split tile for breaking joints).

NAILS: Use 6d heavy galvanized or copper nails.

NOTE: It is suggested by the manufacturer that the very best type of flashing, valley and gutter material be used since Hood's Roofing Tile is everlasting, and it would be false economy to use inferior metal.

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK COMPANY
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ROANOKE (VA.) COUNTRY CLUB

Smithey & Tardy, Architects, Roanoke, Va.

Illustrating ROOF TEXTURE

The above illustration pictures "Sussex" (Smooth texture) laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch exposure to weather. The general character of "roof texture" produced is that of wood shingles; embodying the full range of untiring soft natural autumn foliage colors.

We do not manufacture any "slip-coat," or artificial glazed colors.



DETAIL—GABLE AND VALLEY TREATMENT

Particular attention is called to the slightly waving (hand cut) valley line which harmonizes perfectly with the slightly rugged butt lines of the field tile.

STANDARD PITCHES: Fittings such as ridge and hip roll and terminals are only made for stock in 9 to 12—12 to 12 and 16 to 12 pitches. If drawings are made to lower or steeper intermediate pitches than these, the nearest stock pitch will be supplied unless special pitch fittings are specifically called for at a cost of 50% in addition to list prices for stock fittings.

STANDARD EXPOSURE: The standard recommended exposure is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch to weather giving a 3 inch head lap under third butt—requiring 370 pieces per square—weight actual 1,680 lbs.

ALTERNATE EXPOSURE: For the purposes of economy of cost and weight and for larger units of color value the tile can be laid with 9 inch exposure, with the introduction of a 16 inch wide strip of 50 pound composition roofing laid so that the bottom edge is flush with the butt line of each course of shingle (under each course) to carry off the water between the vertical joints. This method so far has proven very satisfactory although this company cannot recommend the practice as ideal, as the water-proof life of the roof is necessarily dependent upon the life of the composition roofing. Pieces per square—185. Weight 850 lbs. (See Data Sheet NXD-1.)

CUT WORK: No special cut tile for valleys or hips is furnished; as all cutting is done by hand upon installation, with no cost to the manufacturer.

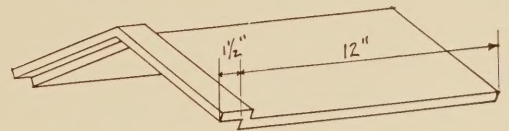
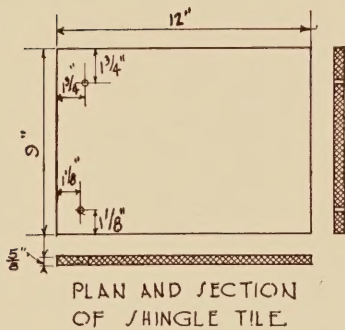


Residence, Memphis, Tenn.

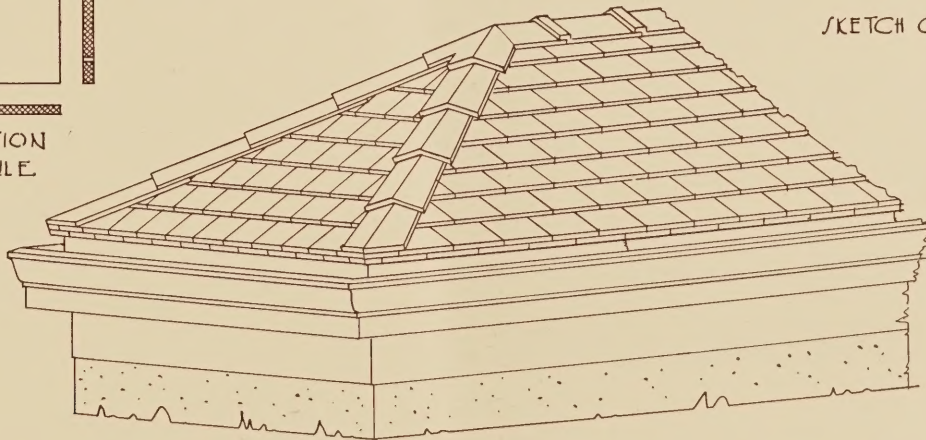
Smith & Burnham, Architects, Memphis

HOOD'S ENGLISH SHINGLE ROOFING TILE

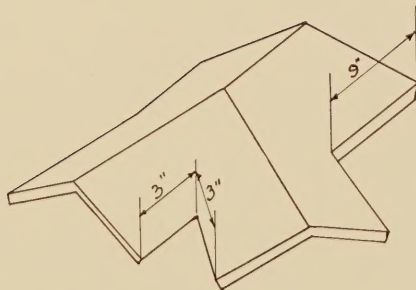
Same details apply to either "Sussex" or "Devonshire," and either 4½ inch or 9 inch exposure.



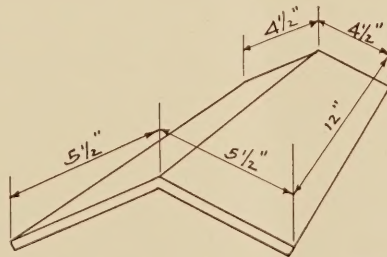
SKETCH OF RIDGE TILE



SKETCH OF SHINGLE-TILE ROOF

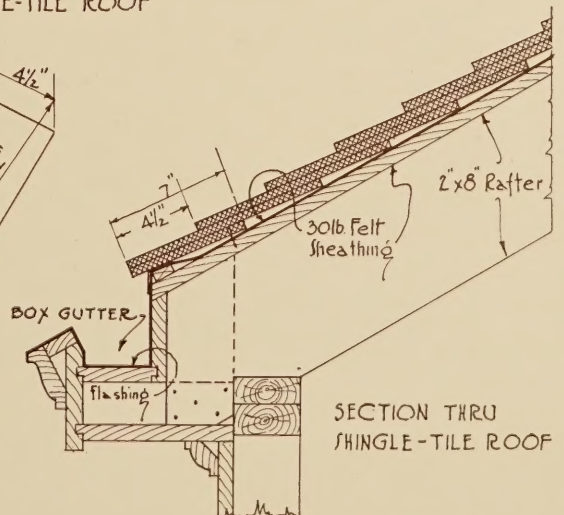


SKETCH OF FINIAL



SKETCH OF HIP TILE

NOTE:
Being a fire-flashed
Product, all dimensions
are necessarily approximate.



SOME SHINGLE TREATMENTS

"Devonshire"



"Devonshire"—Random

RANDOM SIZES: (Sizes 9"x12," 6"x12" and 4½"x12")—For the easiest method of handling random sizes, for an even distribution of various sizes over the roof, it is suggested that sizes be ordered in an equal number pieces of each size. To obtain this, sizes should be carried to the roof and applied in equal quantities of each size. Order as follows:

9x12—46% of roof area
6x12—31% of roof area
4½x12—23% of roof area

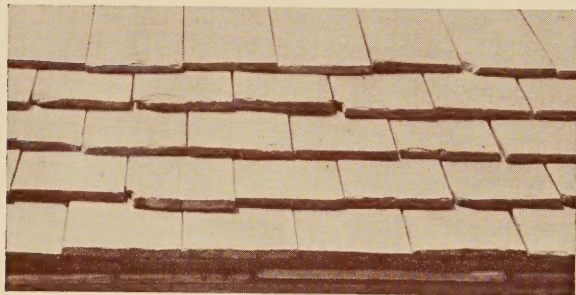
Care should be taken not to allow tile to become patterned by a set repetition in the placement of the same sizes. All tiles should be laid so as to stagger the joint of the tile on course below. (See Data Sheets SD-1 and SS-1.)



"Devonshire"—Regular

"Devonshire"

REGULAR 9"x12"—For a more formal effect the regular laying of 9x12 is desirable, although a slight staggering of the butt line is very pleasing.



"Normandy"—Regular

"Normandy"

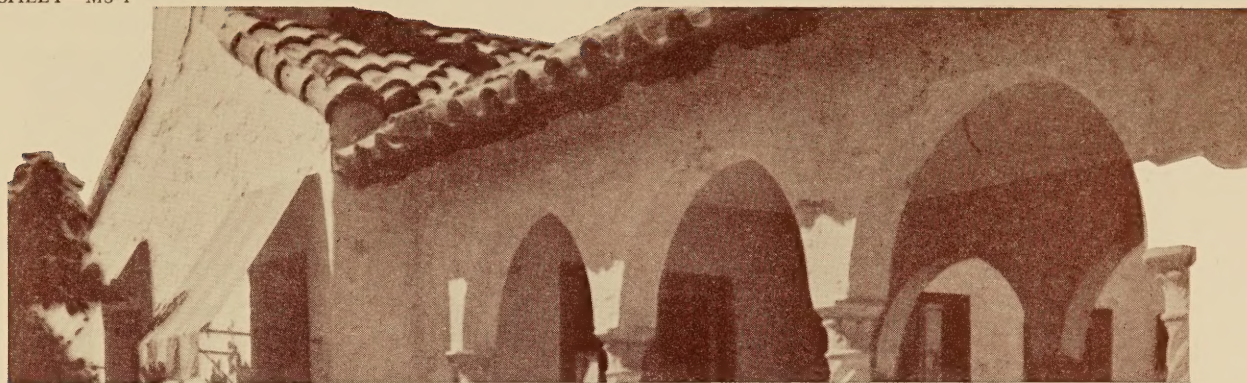
REGULAR 6"x13"—Normandy Shingle laid to an approximate exposure of 5" to weather, with slightly irregular butt line, is most appropriate for semi-informal English or French design. The soft pastel shadings and incidental chipping lend further character to the desired effect. (See Data Sheet ND-1.)



"Normandy"—laid in cement

"Normandy"

IN CEMENT, 6"x13"—For an extremely informal effect, Normandy Shingle laid in cement, combines a beautiful soft blend of Fireflashed clay tones with an antique ruggedness, through the accentuated irregular shadows of the butt line, which is most effective. (See reverse side Data Sheet ND-1.)



HOOD'S MISSION ROOFING TILE

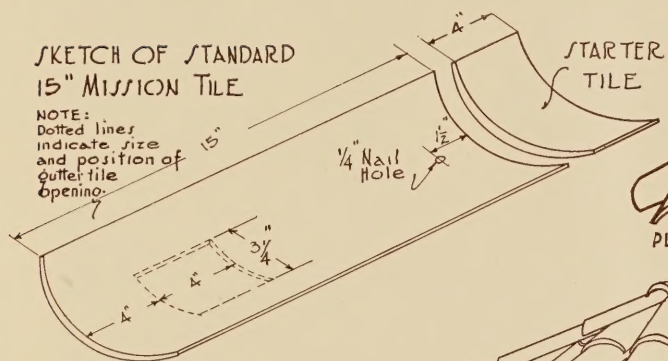
Data Refers to "Riviera" and "Habana" (Straight Barrel)

HOOD BRICK COMPANY, Daisy, Tennessee

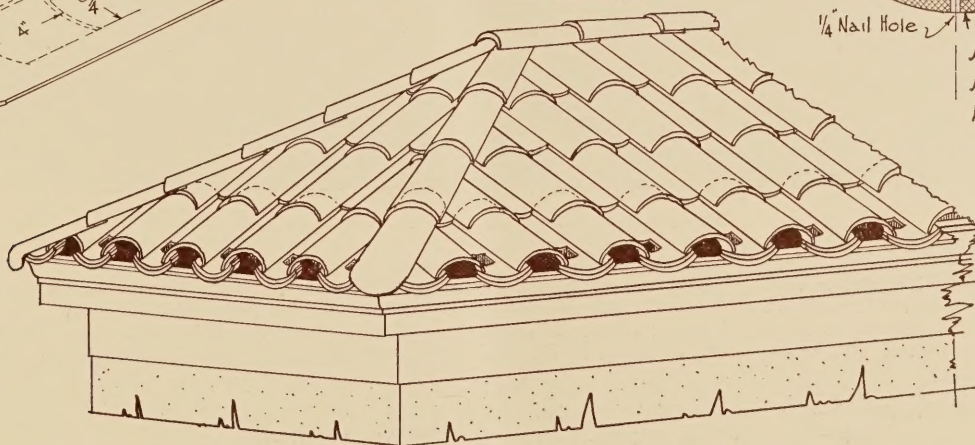
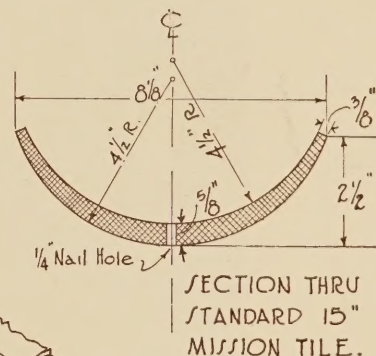
ROOFING, Tile, Clay—12-e1

SKETCH OF STANDARD 15" MISSION TILE

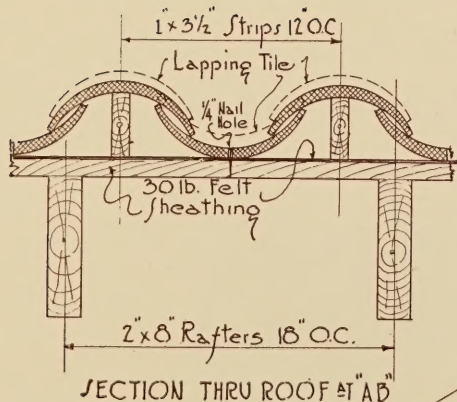
NOTE: Dotted lines indicate size and position of gutter tile opening.



PLAIN TERMINAL

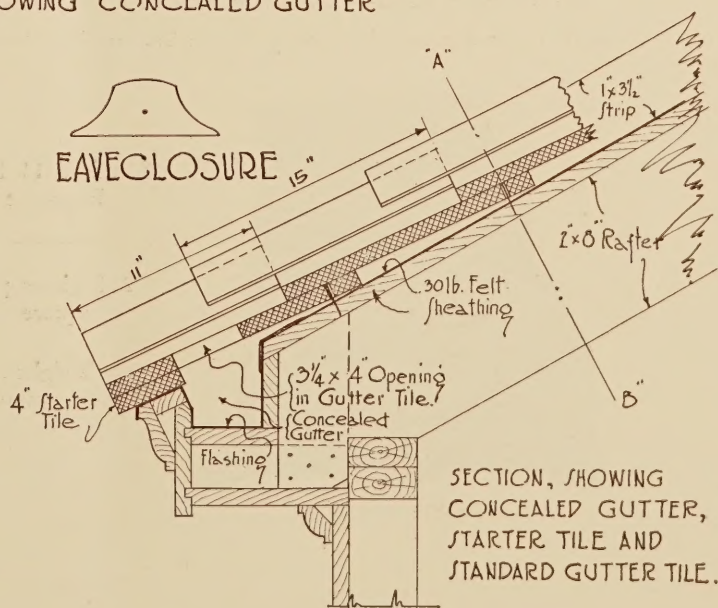


SKETCH OF MISSION TILE ROOF SHOWING CONCEALED GUTTER



HIP STARTER

EAVECLOSURE



"Above all things" USE HOOD'S ROOFING TILE



MISSION TILE LAID WITH SLIGHTLY IRREGULAR BUTT LINE

COLORS: Produced in a wide range of natural fireflashed (autumn foliage) blends, ranging through light cream buffs, russets, pinkish salmon reds, medium and dark reds, brown flashed reds to deep purplish and greenish bronze tones. (NOTE:—On account of wide variation in natural burned colors, tile cannot be supplied in closely matched shades. Approximate ranges with light, medium or dark tones predominating can be furnished and every effort will be made to interpret such choices as nearly as possible.)

TEXTURES: Smooth—Die surface, slightly granular.

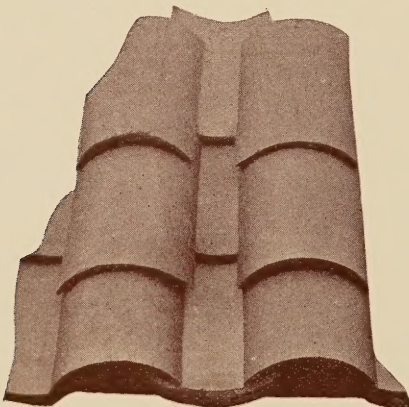
Rough—Vertical combed to produce a light absorbing rug-like texture.

SIZE: Field Tile—Length 15 inch (standard), Spread 8 inch—camber $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Starter Tile—11 inches long, same spread and camber.

Undereave Starter—4 inches long, same spread and camber.

DATA: For more complete data on Mission Tile see Sheets Numbers RD-1, HD-1, HTD-1 (furnished upon request).



SMOOTH TEXTURE

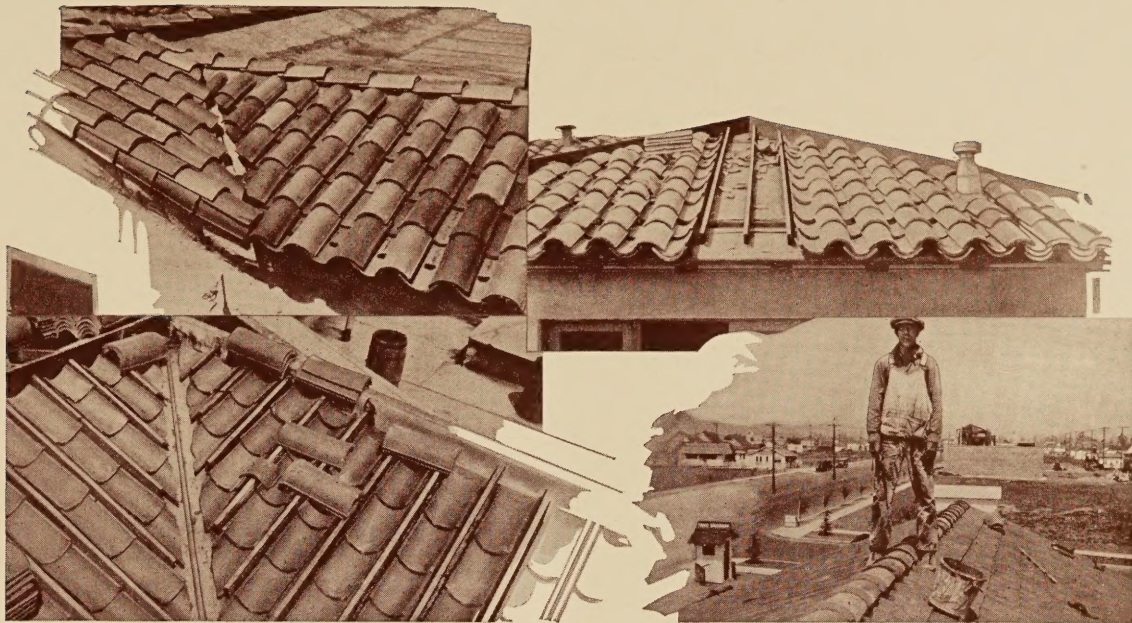
Standard 11 Inch
Exposure

230 pieces per
square

Weight
1400 pounds



ROUGH TEXTURE



SUGGESTED SPECIFICATIONS or Installation Instructions for 15-INCH MISSION ROOFING TILE

Either "Riviera" or "Habana" (Straight Barrel)

PREPARATION OF ROOF: In all cases sheathing shall be laid closely by general contractor, preferably tongue and groove. All metal work, flashing, gutter work, and carpenter work shall be completed before installation of tile is begun. All necessary counter flashings shall be properly inserted into masonry, or brick walls protruding above roof surface; bedded well into joints, as such masonry is being laid. (When concealed gutter is used—"flashing for concealed gutter shall extend 4 inches above gutter on high side of roof, and on lower side shall cover to extreme edge of eave board.")

FELT: The roofing contractor shall cover the entire roof with thirty pound per roofer's square Asphalt Roofing Felt, over which fifteen pound Asphalt Roofing Felt shall be laid, being careful to stagger all joints. Felt shall be applied to have at least 3 inch lap horizontally and vertically and well nailed with large head galvanized roofing nails. Felt on Hips and Ridges shall lap at least 12 inches both ways. At Valleys, Felt shall overlap the metal approximately 6 inches each side.

STRIPPING: The roofing contractor shall strip the roof in accordance with manufacturers' specifications using 1x3½ wood strips, free of knots (equal to B grade lumber), to be nailed securely on edge, run vertically, 12 inches center to center. Strips shall be sawed square on eave end and set back _____ inches from the edge of the sheathing. (Note:—Strips are usually cut back 3 inches from edge of eave; but these can be set either more or less than this, if desired, as to these are nailed the eave closures, which are used to stop the entrance of birds, although set back a little to give the open end effect.) 1x5 inch strips same grade of lumber, shall be set on edge along hips and ridges, for nailing hip and ridge tile.

TILE: All roof surface, as shown for tile, shall be covered with Hood's 15 inch Riviera Mission Tile (either smooth or rough texture)—or (Hood's 15 inch Habana Mission Tile), or (Hood's 15 inch Habana Tapered Mission Tile)—or equal, in full range of natural fireflashed colors from Buffs to darkest tones, (or—"in color range to be selected by the Architect, from samples submitted). No special finials or terminals shall be used. Hips and Ridges shall be covered with standard 15" field tile, lapped 4" and bedded in Portland (or Roofer's) cement, natural or colored as selected by Architect. Regular 4" and 11" starter tile shall be applied at eave courses, as directed by manufacturer's specifications (see data sheet MA-1), to gain proper pitch and lap. *If desired:* (Closed end Hip Starter tile shall be used at eave end of all hips, and at gable end of all ridges. Plain terminal pieces shall be used at intersection of hips and ridges). Eave closure tiles shall be nailed to ends of vertical strips at eaves.

CUTTING: All cutting of tile at hips and valleys shall be done by hand, upon installation (with no expense to manufacturer) to preserve a slightly irregular valley line, and openings shall be chinked flush with Portland (or Roofer's) cement, either natural or colored, as selected by Architect. All openings in pans under hip and ridge tile shall be chinked in like manner.

EXPOSURE: Tile shall be laid in accordance with manufacturers' specifications showing 11 inch exposure to weather with a 4 inch headlap, using 4d galvanized iron (or "copper") nails for pan tile, and 8d galvanized iron, (or "copper") nails for cover tile.

ARCHITECT'S NOTE: *When mission tile is to be used on structures that are to have concealed gutters it is necessary that the lower edge of gutter be either 4 inches or 15 inches from edge of eave. These distances do not allow any overhang of tile (see gutter tile sketch). Any overhang must be deducted from the above dimensions.*

Due to the lasting qualities of Shale Roofing Tile we suggest the use of the very best grade of flashing for valleys and gutters.

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK COMPANY

PLANT—MELVILLE (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

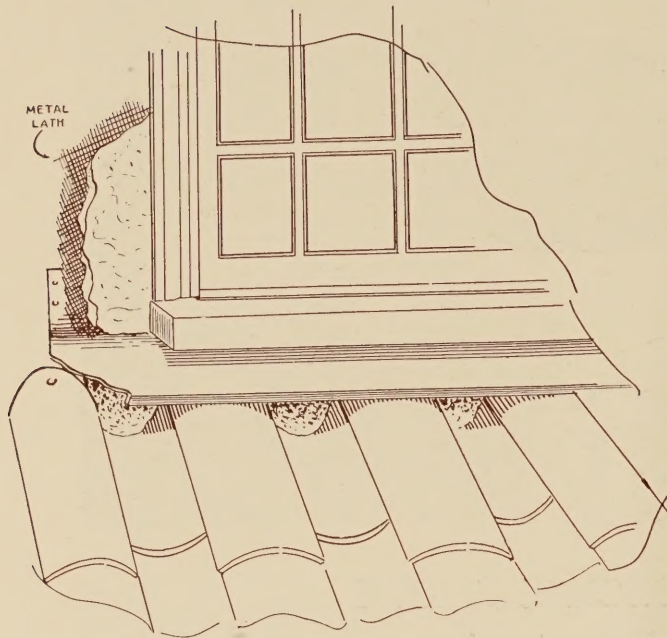
SALES OFFICE—(POST OFFICE) DAISY (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

TELEGRAPH—MAIN 5457—CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

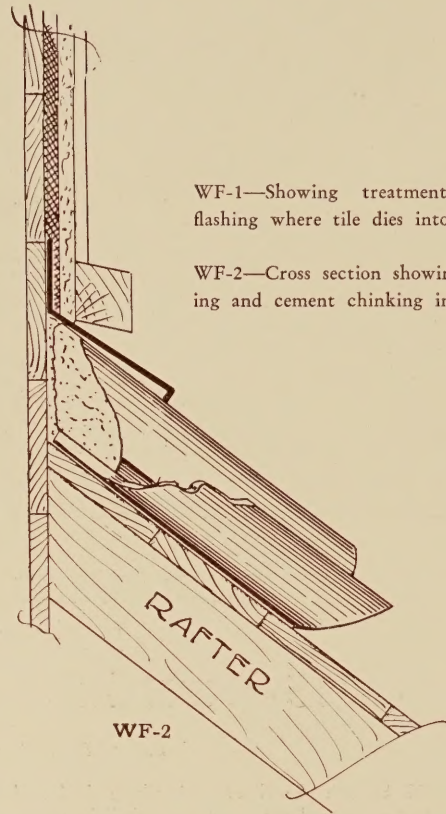
TELEPHONE—SAME

Additional data will be gladly furnished upon request.

SUGGESTED METHODS OF FLASHING



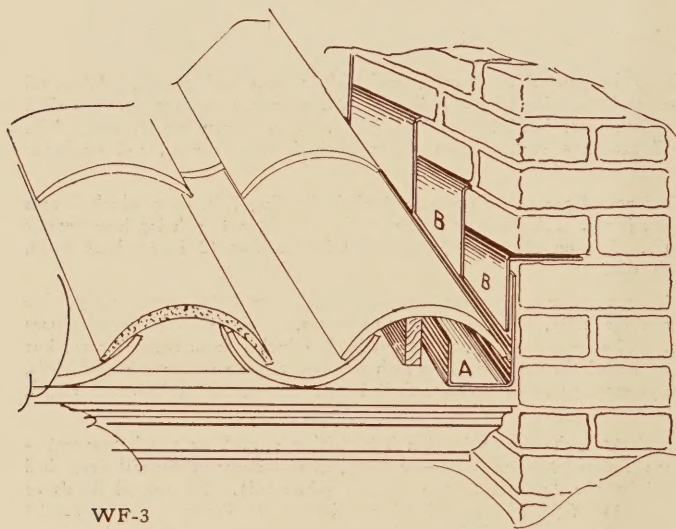
WF-1



WF-2

WF-1—Showing treatment of counter flashing where tile dies into wall.

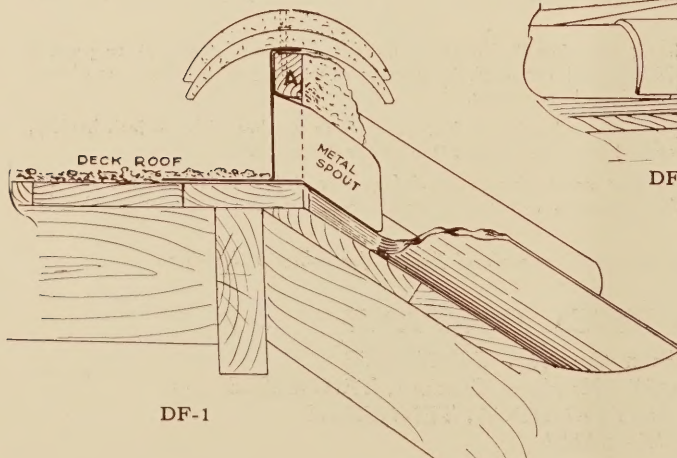
WF-2—Cross section showing metal flashing and cement chinking in pan tiles.



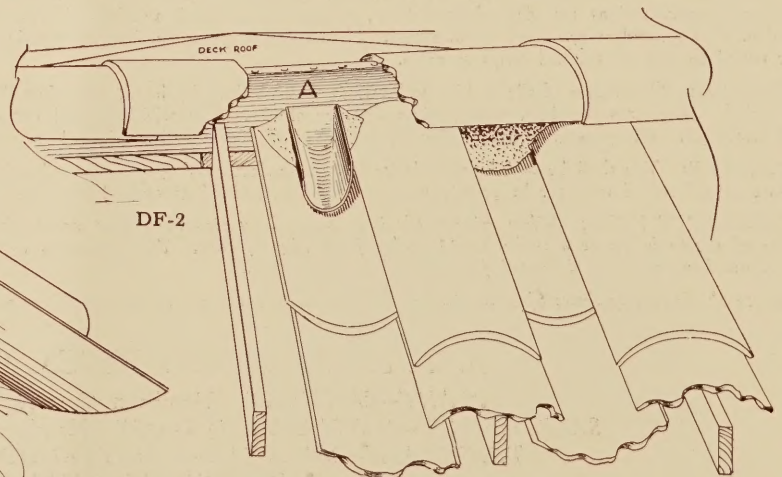
WF-3

WF-3—Shows method of flashing against brick wall. (A) Continuous trough extending up wall at the rake of the roof. (B) Stepped counter flashings inserted in joints and extending down into trough.

DF-1—Cross section, of intersection of roof and deck, showing method of releasing water by small spouts (A) into pan tile (DF-2). The number of the outlets should be controlled by the size of the deck.



DF-1



DF-2



McGONIGAL RESIDENCE
ATLANTA

FELCH & SOUTHWELL,
Architects, Atlanta



B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK CO., DAISY, TENN.
DEPT. C



DETAIL—SECTION OF ROOF

Devonshire English Shingle

ROUGH TEXTURE

A MOST PLEASING example of the fitness of "Devonshire" Shingle, in Random.

The feeling of harmony between the rugged roof texture and the informal character of the hand-made brick of the wall, is very striking.

Hand-cut valleys preclude any possibility of harsh discord through mechanically straight lines.

The general color tone is predominately darker than the wall in a soft rug-like mingling of dark reds, chocolate browns, greenish and purplish bronze shades.

(SEE DATA SHEETS SS-1, SD-1)

Riviera Roofing Tile



B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK CO., DAISY, TENN.
DEPT. C

WARREN & WETMORE,
Architects, New York

NEW ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Riviera Roof Tile was selected by the Italian Ambassador Caetani, in collaboration with the Architects, as best meeting the desire for a tile comparative with that of his native country.

"Pyro-tynt" Quarries were also selected for floor of Loggia and upper Promenades



F. O. ADAMS, JR.,
Architect, Tampa

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK CO., DAISY, TENN.
DEPT. C

BEACH PARK GATE TAMPA, FLORIDA

Habana Mission Tile adds a touch of soft pastel coloring to this hospitable span over the highway to the Gandy Bridge, which connects Tampa and St. Petersburg

(SEE DATA SHEET HD-1)



RIVIERA ROUGH TEXTURE



ROBERT & Co.,
Architects, Atlanta

SUSSEX—9" Exposure

A TRIO OF SMALL
ATLANTA RESIDENCES

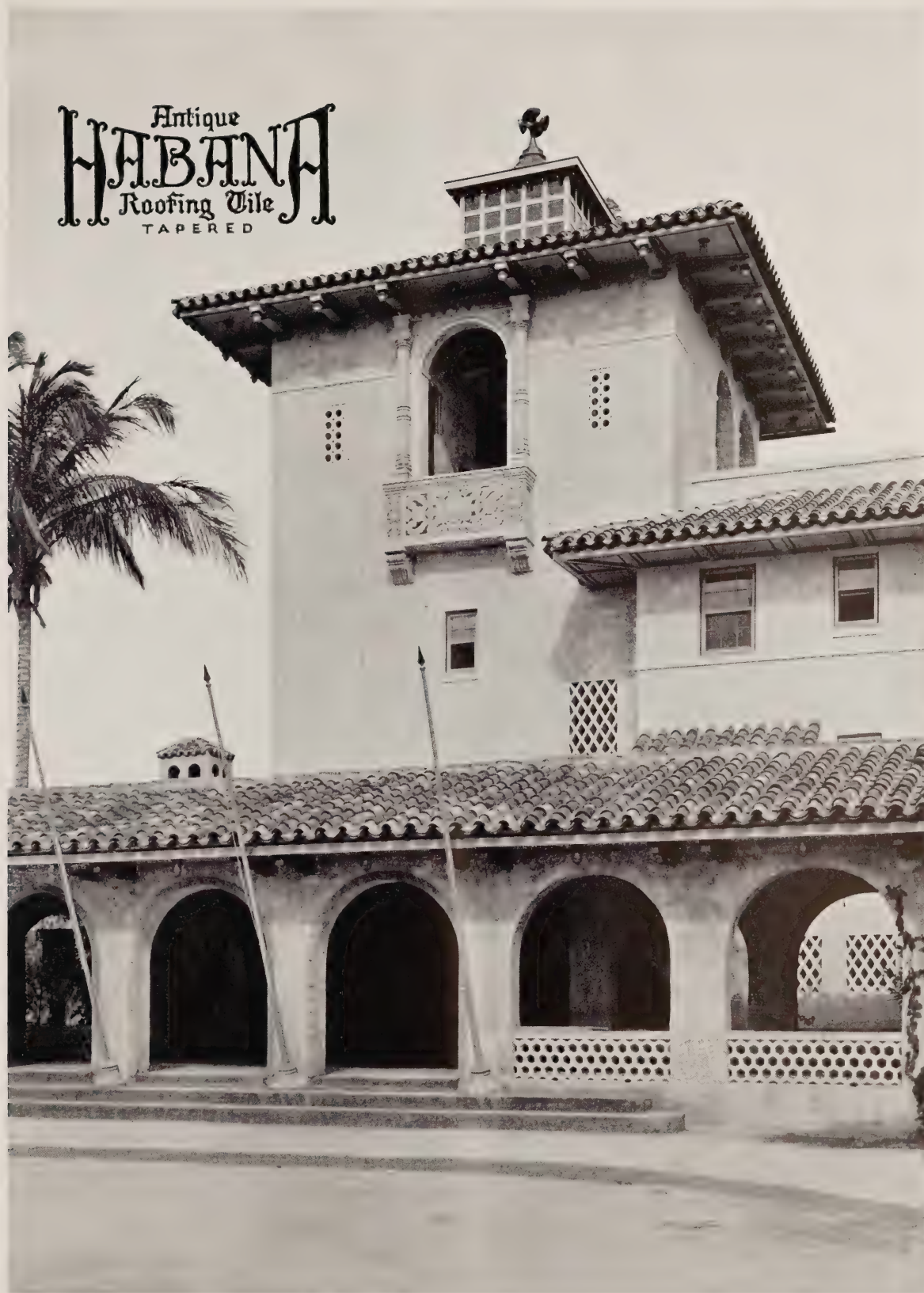


SHOWING TREATMENTS
ADAPTABLE TO
DIFFERENT TYPES
OF ARCHITECTURE

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK CO., DAISY, TENN.
DEPT. C

CONKLIN & MITCHELL, *Architects, Atlanta*

DEVONSHIRE—4½" Exposure



B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK CO., DAISY, TENN.
DEPT. C

KEIHNEL & ELLIOTT, *Architects*, Miami

KING COLE HOTEL
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

A unique characterization of age thru the use of Hood's Habana Tapered
Combination Tile, laid in cement

Devonshire

English Shingle
ROUGH TEXTURE



B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK CO., DAISY, TENN.
DEPT. C



W. H. SEARS, *Architect*, Chattanooga

FLEETWOOD OF FAIRYLAND LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN • CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

High above the grime and smoke of the city, Fairyland Inn rambles along the brow of Lookout Mountain, presenting a glorious picture of rustic English architecture.

"Devonshire" texture shingles give to the roof a soft rug-like beauty, harmonizing gracefully with the informality of the wooded surroundings

(SEE DATA SHEETS SD-1, SS-1)

Riviera
Roofing Tile



B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK CO., DAISY, TENN.
DEPT. C

FRANK CHOUTEAU BROWN, *Architect*, Boston
C. M. TYLER CO., *Agents*, Boston

WHEELER RESIDENCE
MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASSACHUSETTS

A unique result has here been attained thru the keen appreciation of the value and use of partially twisted kiln run "Riviera" Smooth Mission, in the widest range of colors, some of which are only obtainable in this grade of tile. Laid with Random exposure. Note the free use of cement under ridge tile

(SEE DATA SHEETS RD-1, MS-1)



Upper and Lower: R. L. SIEG, *Architect*, Memphis

Upper and Lower: J. FRAZIER SMITH AND H. M. BURNHAM, *Architects*, Memphis

RESIDENCES MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

UPPER—Riviera Rough Texture Mission, 11" Exposure
LOWER—Devonshire [Rough] Shingle, 9" Exposure

UPPER—Devonshire [Rough] Shingle, 9" Exposure
LOWER—Sussex [Smooth] Shingle, 9" Exposure

MISSION TILE

"Habana"

True Spanish Mission Type (Straight Barrel)—made from a mixture of Terra Cotta clays and Shale, hard burned but slightly absorbent to give soft appearance and character of the old hand made Cuban tile.

Colors A wide range of softly blended natural fireflashed colors giving the effect of pastel shadings ranging from a light cream buff through russets and dull reds to darker red brown and chocolate shades; being cooler in color and containing less hot reds than present in the shale tiles. (Note:—On account of wide variation in natural burned colors, tile cannot be supplied in closely matched shades. Approximate ranges with light, medium or dark tones predominating can be furnished and every effort will be made to interpret such choices as nearly as possible.)

Texture Smooth—Die surface producing a soft dull non-reflecting texture. Made in one texture only.

Size Field Tile—Length 15" (Standard), Spread 8"—Camber $2\frac{1}{4}"$.

Starter Tile—11" long, same spread and camber.

Undereave Starter—4" long, same spread and camber.

Per Square Pieces 15" field tile—Actual _____ 218
Allow _____ 12
Ship _____ 230

Weight Per piece _____ 6 lbs.
Per square _____ 1400 lbs.

Exposure Standard Exposure 11"—with 4" head lap (can be laid with 12" exposure, with 3" head lap if desired, requiring to ship 210 pieces per square).

Centers Vertical strips $1 \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$, for nailing cover tile should be placed 12" center to center.

Special Fittings For True Spanish Mission Tile no special fittings (such as finials or terminals) are customary (or architecturally authentic). Eaveclosure tile, 4" undereave starter tile (to give double butt effect at eave), and 11" starter tile (to gain proper lap on first eave cover course) are furnished.

GABLE RAKE TILE—Split half tile with two nail holes will only be furnished where specified.

FOR HIPS AND RIDGES—regular 15" field tile is used with standard head lap. (Piece of straight barrel tile with a rounded closed end, for use as hip starter or closed gable ridge end can be furnished if desired.)

Top Fixtures Eave closures to be inverted under ridge tile in the pans, are not supplied unless particularly specified, as these openings are usually chinked with cement (preferably colored) or with red elastic roofers cement.

Cut-Work No special cut tile for valleys or hips can be furnished. All special cutting is done at time of installation, by hand, with a slater's hammer, with no expense to manufacturer. Open ends of tile at valleys are to be chinked with cement (preferably colored), or with red elastic roofing cement, and eave closures for stopping these openings are not supplied unless specified, because such treatment is not architecturally authentic.

Nailing Use 4d nails for pans and 8d nails for covers (preferably copper).

Grading "A" (First) Grade tile is practically perfect in contour and line and free from objectionable chips or cracks, but reasonable allowance must be made for a fireflashed tile of this nature with regard to slight twists or difference in size.

"B" (Second) Grade may be slightly off a practically true shape, slightly off standard colors, and corners chipped, etc., but contains no body cracks which would weaken its structure. (Supplied in full range of color only.)

Samples Samples are submitted only for an approximate idea of color, texture and grade. Large quantities cannot be guaranteed to run exactly as per a few samples.

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK COMPANY

PLANTS—ROME, CALHOUN AND ADAIRSVILLE, GEORGIA

SALES OFFICE—(POST OFFICE) DAISY (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

TELEGRAPH—MAIN 5457—CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE—SAME

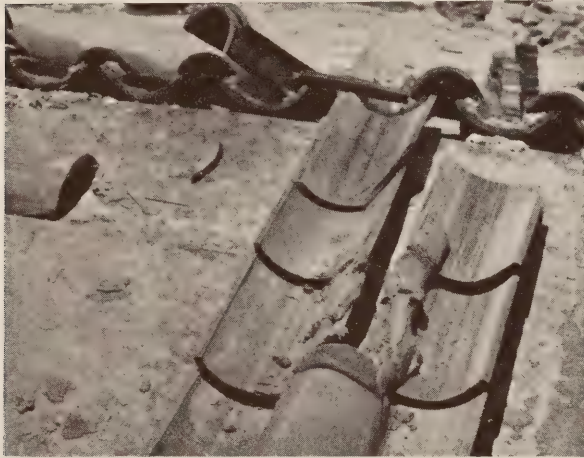
HOOD BRICK COMPANY, Daisy, Tennessee
Data—Mission—"Habana"

ROOFING, Tile, Clay—12-e1

INSTALLATION DATA

FOR LAYING

IN CEMENT—To carry out a true rugged, typical effect it is best to lay Combination tile in cement, without the use of wood strips, and nail on the pan tiles in vertical rows, 10 inches center to center.



PANS—Nail the pans in position and apply a dob of cement directly on top of the nail hole, then as the second pan is pressed into its position the cement is squashed out at the lower end and the surplus cut off with a trowel, which allows pointing up the joint where the bottom of one pan lays in the top of the other, as in cut No. 1.

COVERS—By reference also to cut No. 1 you will note that in laying the covers a strip of cement is first placed along the side edge of each pan before the cover is pressed into position, after which the excess cement is cut off even with the side edge of the cover, and any opening on the side of the cover is thereby pointed up, and closed with cement as in cut No. 2. Before applying the second cover a dob of cement is placed on the top end of the cover tile, as in cut No. 1, after which the second cover is pressed into position. Then continue up the roof in like manner.



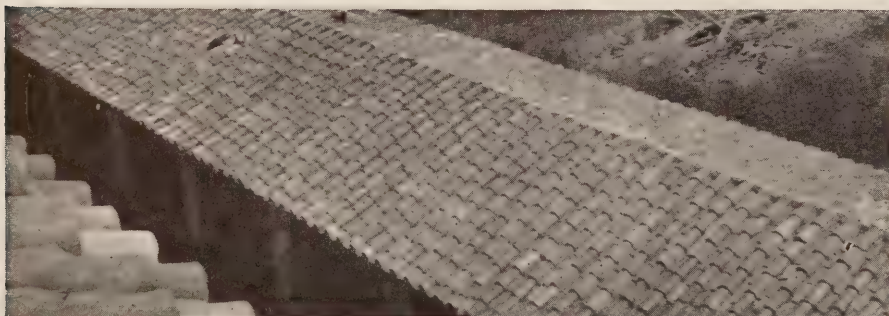
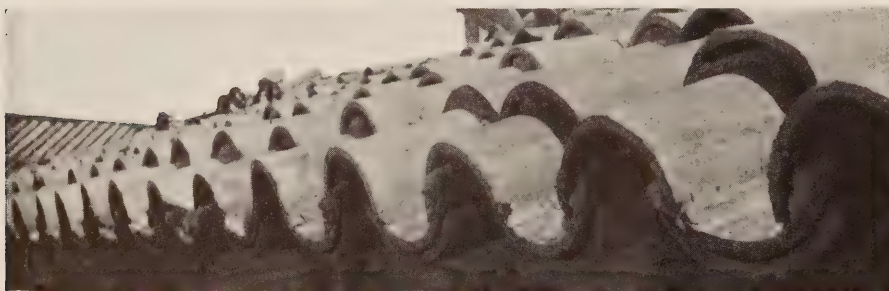
Cut No. 3 shows the effect at the eave line, and also the rugged character produced by allowing the bottom ends of the covers to hump up above a nesting position because of the quantity of cement under them.

HIP TILE—Regular tapered field tile is used for hips, and by reference to cut No. 2 you will note the method of filling the openings well with cement at the hip before covering with the hip tile. The direction of the hip is shown by the fine white line.

NOTES—To obtain the proper effect it is suggested that cement be used freely and no attempt be made to produce a mechanical effect. It is, therefore, suggested that the exposure be varied between 10 inches to 12 inches in order to prevent any uniform pattern effect in the cover tile, as suggested in cut No. 4.

ESTIMATING MORTAR—Figure about 1 bag cement to 3 of sand per square, with just enough lime that mortar will work well, without being too short. These quantities, of course, depend largely on how much cement is desired to show. If simply pointed up to give cement effect, much less will be needed.

BY NAILING—Lay in the same manner as with cement except that 1"x4" strips are necessary. No short length starter tile will be used unless an additional 4-inch starter is desired to double the first pan course at eave as shown in cut No. 3.



(OVER)

MISSION TILE

"Riviera"

HOOD BRICK COMPANY, Daisy, Tennessee
Data—Mission—"Riviera"

ROOFING, Tile, Clay—12-e

True Spanish Mission Type (Straight Barrel) Shale—Impervious.

Colors Produced in a wide range of natural fireflashed (autumn foliage) blends, ranging through light cream buffs, russets, pinkish salmon reds, medium and dark reds, brown flashed reds to deep purplish and greenish bronze tones. (Note:—On account of wide variation in natural burned colors, tile cannot be supplied in closely matched shades. Approximate ranges with light, medium or dark tones predominating can be furnished and every effort will be made to interpret such choices as nearly as possible.)

Textures Smooth—Die surface, slightly granular.
Rough—Vertical combed to produce a light absorbing rug-like texture.

Size Field Tile—Length 15" (Standard), Spread 8"—Camber $2\frac{1}{4}$ ".
 Starter Tile—11" long, same spread and camber.
 Undereave Starter—4" long, same spread and camber.

<i>Per Square</i>	Pieces 15" field tile—Actual	218 Pieces
	Allow	12 Pieces
	Ship per square	230 Pieces

Weight Weight (6 lbs. each)—1,400 lbs. per square.

Exposure Standard Exposure 11"—with 4" head lap (can be laid with 12" exposure, with 3" head lap if desired, requiring to ship 210 pieces per square).

Centers Vertical strips, 1x3½", for nailing cover tile should be placed 12" center to center.

Special Fittings For True Spanish Mission Tile no special fittings (such as finials or terminals) are customary (or architecturally authentic). Eaveclosure tile, 4" undereave starter tile (to give double butt effect at eave), and 11" starter tile (to gain proper lap on first eave cover course) are furnished.

GABLE RAKE TILE—Split half tile with two nail holes will only be furnished where specified.

FOR HIPS AND RIDGES—regular 15" field tile is used with standard head lap. (Piece of straight barrel tile with a rounded closed end, for use as hip starter or closed gable ridge end can be furnished if desired.)

*Top
Fixtures* Eave closures to be inverted under ridge tile in the pans, are not supplied unless particularly specified, as these openings are usually chinked with cement (preferably colored) or with red elastic roofers cement.

Cut-Work No special cut tile for valleys or hips can be furnished. All special cutting is done at time of installation, by hand, with a slater's hammer, with no expense to manufacturer. Open ends of tile at valleys are to be chinked with cement (preferably colored), or with red elastic roofing cement, and eave closures for stopping these openings are not supplied unless specified, because such treatment is not architecturally authentic.

Nailing Use 4d nails for pans and 8d nails for covers (preferably copper).

Grading "A" (First) Grade tile is practically perfect in contour and line and free from objectionable chips or cracks, but reasonable allowance must be made for a fireflushed tile of this nature with regard to slight twists or difference in size.

"B" (Second) Grade may be slightly off a practically true shape, slightly off standard colors, and corners chipped, etc., but contains no body cracks which would weaken its structure. (Supplied in full range of color only.)

Samples Samples are submitted only for an approximate idea of color, texture and grade. Large quantities cannot be guaranteed to run exactly as per a few samples.

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK COMPANY

PLANT—MELVILLE (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

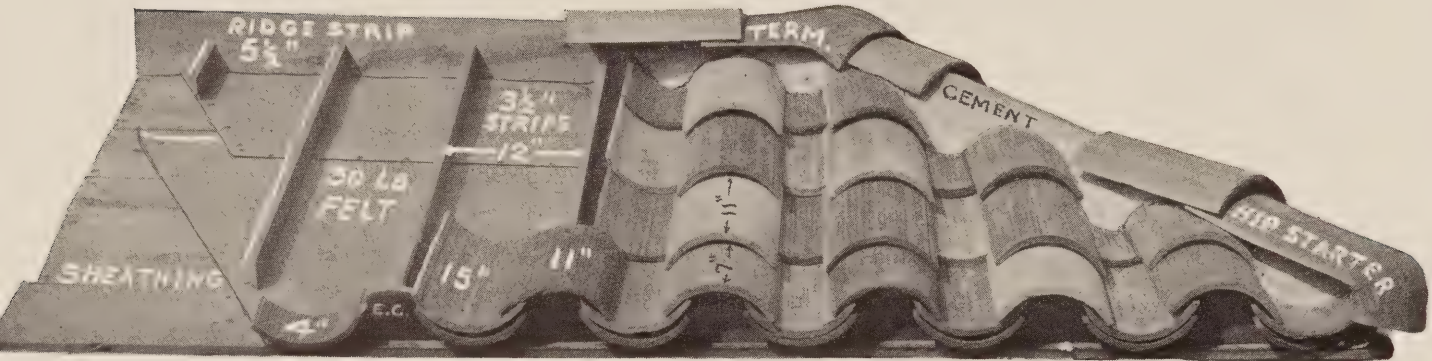
SALES OFFICE—(POST OFFICE) DAISY (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

TELEGRAPH—MAIN 5457—CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE—SAME

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Hood's Straight Barrel Mission Tile
Either "Riviera" or "Habana"



FELT: After roof is sheathed solid and smooth, apply 30-lb. roofer's felt, being careful to lap all joints at least 3" and nail well, using regular large head galvanized roofing nails. It is further suggested to apply over this a second layer of 15-lb. roofer's felt. Stagger the lap and joints of the first layer.

(Note: As an extra insurance it is suggested that, after roof is felted, it be mopped with a good grade of Roofer's Asphalt before it is stripped.)

STRIPS: The $1 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ " strips are then set on edge on the hips and ridges and the $1 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " strips are cut to fit against ridge and hip strips, after the manner of cutting rafters, spaced 12" from center to center. At lower end, strips should be cut off at right angles with rake of roof as far back from eave edge as it is desired to set the eaveclosure tile, making allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ " for thickness of same.

TILE: First nail on eaveclosure tiles, centering on end of strips—then set and nail 4" starter tile (in pan position) solidly on roof between each eaveclosure, allowing bottom edge to overhang edge of roof about 1" (or more if desired). Then set first course of 15" pan tile, with bottom end flush with bottom edge of 4" starters. The first course of 11" cover tile are then set and nailed to each strip, making bottom end flush with the pan tile. The second course of pans can now be set, allowing bottom end of pan to slide down against top end of 11" cover, thus producing a 4" lap in the pan tiles. Cover tiles (15") are then set to lap 4", which will act as a gauge for the lap of the remaining pan tiles. A little juggling may be necessary to finish at the top, against ridge board, with an 11" pan and a 15" cover. This can be taken care of by increasing or decreasing the lap in the last four or five top courses.

CEMENTING: Fill all depressions along hip and ridge with cement, as shown, before putting on hip and ridge cover tiles.

NAILS: Use 4d nails for pans and 8d nails for covers—heavy galvanized or copper.

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK COMPANY

PLANT—MELVILLE (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

SALES OFFICE—(POST OFFICE) DAISY (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

TELEGRAPH—MAIN 5457—CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE—SAME

SHINGLE TILE

"English"

HOOD BRICK COMPANY, Daisy, Tennessee
Data—Shingle—English ("Sussex" and "Devonshire")

"Sussex"

A flat English Shingle Tile—Shale—Impervious (not interlocking), Smooth.

"Devonshire"

The same in all specifications as "SUSSEX" except in TEXTURE, which is vertically combed to produce a light absorbing rug-like texture.

Colors

Produced in a wide range of natural fireflashed (autumn foliage) blends, ranging through light cream buffs, russets, pinkish salmon reds, medium and dark reds, brown flashed reds to deep purplish and greenish bronze tones. (Note:—On account of wide variation in natural burned colors, tile cannot be supplied in closely matched shades. Approximate ranges with light, medium or dark tones predominating can be furnished and every effort will be made to interpret such choices as nearly as possible.)

Textures

(See individual descriptions above.)

Size

Standard field tile..... 9"x12"
End bands..... 4½"x12"
Half, starter tile..... 6"x 9"
Odd size for Random laying
with field tile..... 6"x12"

Weight

Weight per piece 9"x12"..... 4½ Lbs.
½ Tile or 2/3 tile in proportion.
Weight (4½" exposure)
Per square (Field Tile)..... 1,680 Lbs.
Weight (9" exposure)
Per square (Field Tile)..... 850 Lbs.
Hip Roll—Per piece..... 7 Lbs.
Ridge Roll—Per piece..... 9 Lbs.
Terminals, Tees or Ridge crosses
(average), per piece..... 12 Lbs.

Per Square

(4½" Exposure)—Pcs. Actual..... 355 Pieces
Allowance..... 15 Pieces
Ship per square..... 370 Pieces
(9" Exposure)—Pcs. Actual..... 178 Pieces
Allowance..... 7 Pieces
Ship per square..... 185 Pieces

Random

Sizes 9"—46%
6"—31%
4½"—23%

Estimating Fittings

RIDGE ROLL—1 Piece per lineal foot of ridge.

HIP ROLL—1-1/3 Pieces per lineal foot of hip (give lineal feet of hips).

TERMINALS—As per drawings, such as:—one ridge—two hips (1R—2H) or (2R—1H) or (4H) or "Terminal as per detailed drawing."

UNDEREAVE TILE—(6"x9") Simply give lineal feet of eave, as these are substituted—1-1/3 per lineal foot.

ENDBANDS—Or split half-tile (4½"x12") to Stagger vertical joints. Simply give lineal feet of gable rake.

CLOSED GABLE ENDS—Closed end ridge tile—one for each ridge termination at gable (none needed against wall or chimney).

HIP STARTERS—One piece for each hip beginning at eave or deck.

GABLE RAKES—No overhanging gable rake furnished, as tile is finished at edge of gable like slate or wooden shingles, with end bands.

Pitch

Always give pitch in relation of feet of rise to 12 foot run. Such as—6' to 12' or 9' to 12', etc. (This is very important both for figuring areas and for furnishing proper pitch fittings.)

Standard Pitches

Fittings such as ridge and hip roll and terminals are only made for stock in 9 to 12—12 to 12, and 16 to 12 pitches. If drawings are made to lower or steeper intermediate pitches than these, the nearest stock pitch will be supplied unless special pitch fittings are specifically called for at a cost of 50% in addition to list prices for stock fittings.

Cut-Work

No special cut tile for valleys or hips can be furnished; as all such cutting is done upon installation, by hand, with no expense to manufacturer.

Nailing Grading

Use 6d nails (preferably copper).

"A" (First) Grade tile is practically perfect in contour and line and free from objectionable chips or cracks, but reasonable allowance must be made for a fireflashed tile of this nature with regard to slight twists or difference in size.

"B" (Second) Grade may be slightly off a practically true shape, slightly off standard colors, and corners chipped, etc., but contains no body cracks which would weaken its structure. (Supplied in full range of color only.)

Samples

Samples are submitted only for an approximate idea of color, texture and grade. Large quantities cannot be guaranteed to run exactly as per a few samples.

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK COMPANY

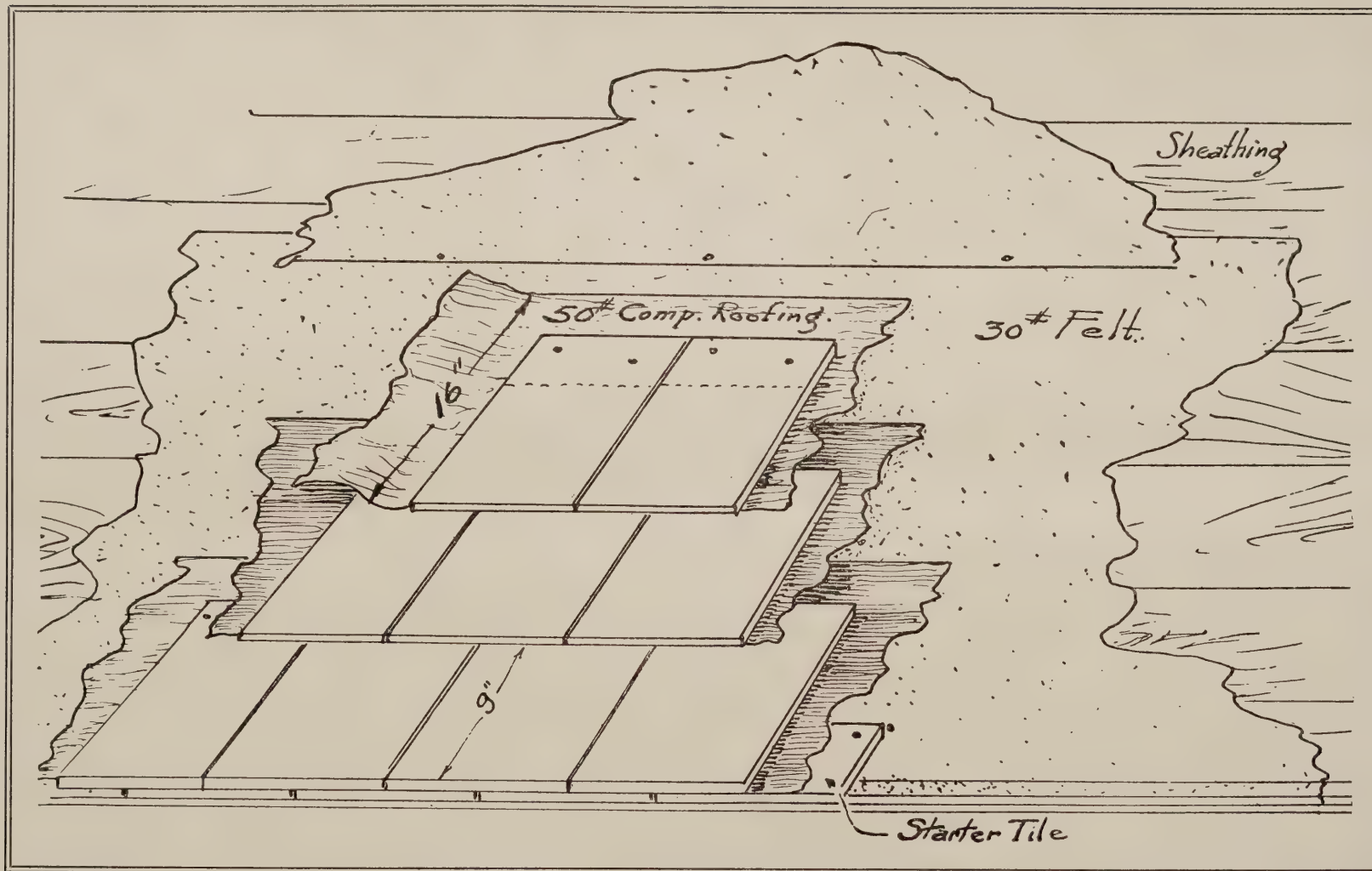
PLANT—MELVILLE (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

SALES OFFICE—(POST OFFICE) DAISY (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

TELEGRAPH—MAIN 5457—CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE—SAME

ROOFING, Tile, Clay—12-e1



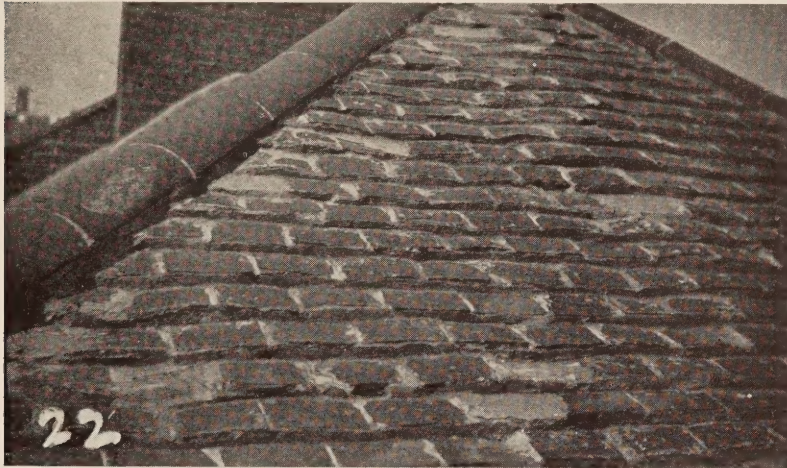
ALTERNATE EXPOSURE: For the purposes of economy of cost and weight and for larger units of color value the tile can be laid with 9 inch exposure, with the introduction of a 16 inch wide strip of 50 pound composition roofing laid so that the bottom edge is flush with the butt line of each course of shingle (under each course) to carry off the water between the vertical joints. This method so far has proven very satisfactory although this company cannot recommend the practice as ideal, as the water-proof life of the roof is necessarily dependent upon the life of the composition roofing. Pieces per square—185. Weight 850 lbs.

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK COMPANY
PLANT—MELVILLE (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE
SALES OFFICE—(POST OFFICE) DAISY (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE
TELEGRAPH—MAIN 5457—CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
TELEPHONE—SAME

LAYING NORMANDY SHINGLE IN CEMENT

For a real typical, informal effect the laying of Normandy Shingles in cement produces a truly beautiful result. CUT No. 22 has been made from an unretouched snap-shot of a slab shingle roof in London, England, and although No. 23 seems to be a part of the same roof, it is an example of Hood's Normandy Shingle

laid by the same method, which so closely simulates the English roof as to make it almost identical.



Roof in London, England

tile 6x6½, then butter over with a layer of cement about ½" thick, and set first course of 6x13 tile, nailing each tile with one 6d nail (preferably copper), then drop a ribbon of cement across the first course horizontally, allowing about 5" to weather (less if desired), and set second course tile in place, pressing down just hard



Roof of Hood's Normandy Shingle

The English tile seems to be somewhat warped, and the coursings slightly irregular. This effect can be obtained even with comparatively straight tile by cocking them slightly when bedding in cement, and chipping off a corner here and there, and allowing the exposure of the courses to vary by laying without a chalk line.

CEMENT: About one bag of Portland Cement, with 3 parts sand, and a little lime to work well, will be needed per square.

APPLICATION: After roof is felted, set and nail undereave starter tile 6x6½, then butter over with a layer of cement about ½" thick, and set first course of 6x13 tile, nailing each tile with one 6d nail (preferably copper), then drop a ribbon of cement across the first course horizontally, allowing about 5" to weather (less if desired), and set second course tile in place, pressing down just hard enough to bed it, and cut off cement which oozes out, with an up stroke of the edge of the trowel against butt, while the tile is held down firmly with the left hand. As next tile is laid, butter a little mortar against side edge, and slide next tile against it, and cut off surplus, thus pointing flush the vertical joint.

Do not bed each tile true, but let them cock up here and there and slightly stagger the butt line, as the natural tendency will be to perfection which detracts from the rugged effect desired.

HIP AND RIDGE: Note the use of ordinary straight barrel Mission, end to end and bedded well with cement and pointed at joints.

VALLEYS: It is suggested to mitre tile blind at valleys and round out the sharp corner with cement, using a concealed strip of valley copper underneath.

WEIGHT: About 1800 lbs. per square.

SHINGLE TILE

"Normandy"

HOOD BRICK COMPANY, Daisy, Tennessee
Data—Shingle—"Normandy"

<i>Type</i>	A flat French Shingle tile. (Not Interlocking). To simulate the effect of old hand-made clay slab shingles.		
<i>Colors</i>	Produced in a wide range of natural fireflashed (autumn foliage) blends, ranging through Light Cream Buffs, Russets, Pinkish Salmon Reds, Medium and Dark Reds, Brown Flashed Reds to Chocolate Browns. (NOTE: On account of wide variation in natural burned colors, tile cannot be supplied in closely matched shades. Approximate ranges with light, medium or dark tones predominating can be furnished, and every effort will be made to interpret such choices as nearly as possible.)		
<i>Texture</i>	Smooth die surface, producing soft dull non-reflecting texture.		
<i>Pieces Per Square</i>	5" Exposure	ACTUAL 480 ALLOW 20	
		SHIP 500 Pieces	
<i>Size</i>	Standard Field Tile	6x13	
	End Bands	3x13	
	Half Starter Tile	6x 6½	
	Top Finisher Tile	6x 8	
<i>Weight</i>	Weight per piece 6"x13"	3 1/5 Lbs.	
	Weight (5" Exposure) per square	1600 Lbs.	
	Hip Roll per piece	7 Lbs.	
	Ridge Roll per piece	9 Lbs.	
	Terminals, Tees or Ridge Crosses (average)	12 Lbs.	
<i>Estimating Fittings</i>	<p>RIDGE ROLL—1 piece per lineal foot of Ridge.</p> <p>HIP ROLL—1 1/3 pieces per lineal foot of Hip. (Give lineal feet of Hips.)</p> <p>TERMINALS—As per drawings, such as: One Ridge—Two Hips (1R and 2H) or (2R and 1H) or (4H) or "Terminal as per detailed drawing."</p> <p>UNDEREAVE TILE—(6"x6½") simply give lineal feet of Eave, as these are substituted, 1 1/3 per lineal foot.</p> <p>END-BANDS—Or split half tile (3x13) to Stagger vertical joints. Simply give lineal feet of Gable rake.</p> <p>CLOSED GABLE ENDS—Closed End Ridge tile—one for each ridge termination at Gable. (None needed against wall or chimney.)</p> <p>HIP STARTERS—One piece for each Hip beginning at Eave or Deck.</p> <p>GABLE RAKES—No overhanging gable rake furnished, as tile is finished at edge of gable like slate or wooden shingles, with end bands.</p>		
<i>Pitch</i>	Always give pitch in relation of feet of rise to 12 foot run. Such as: 6' to 12' or 9' to 12', etc. (This is very important, both for figuring areas and for furnishing proper pitch fittings.)		
<i>Standard Pitches</i>	Fittings such as Ridge and Hip Roll and Terminals are only made for stock in 9 to 12—12 to 12, and 16 to 12 pitches. If drawings are made to lower or steeper intermediate pitches than these, the nearest stock pitch will be supplied unless special pitch fittings are specifically called for, at a cost of 50% in addition to list prices for stock fittings.		
<i>Cut Work</i>	No special cut tile for Valleys or Hips is furnished; as all such cutting is done upon installation, by hand, with no expense to manufacturer.		
<i>Nailing</i>	Use 6d nails (preferably copper).		
<i>Grading</i>	<p>"A" <i>First Grade</i>—tile is practically perfect in contour and line, and free from objectionable chips or cracks, but reasonable allowance must be made for a fireflashed tile of this nature with regard to slight twists or difference in size. A rugged appearance is desirable in this type of shingle.</p> <p>"B" <i>Second Grade</i>—may be slightly off a practically true shape, slightly off standard colors, and corners chipped, etc., but contains no body cracks which would weaken its structure.</p>		
<i>Samples</i>	Samples are submitted only for an approximate idea of color, texture and grade. Large quantities cannot be guaranteed to run exactly as per a few samples.		

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK COMPANY

PLANT—ROME, GEORGIA

SALES OFFICE—(POST OFFICE) DAISY (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

TELEGRAPH—MAIN 5457—CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE—SAME

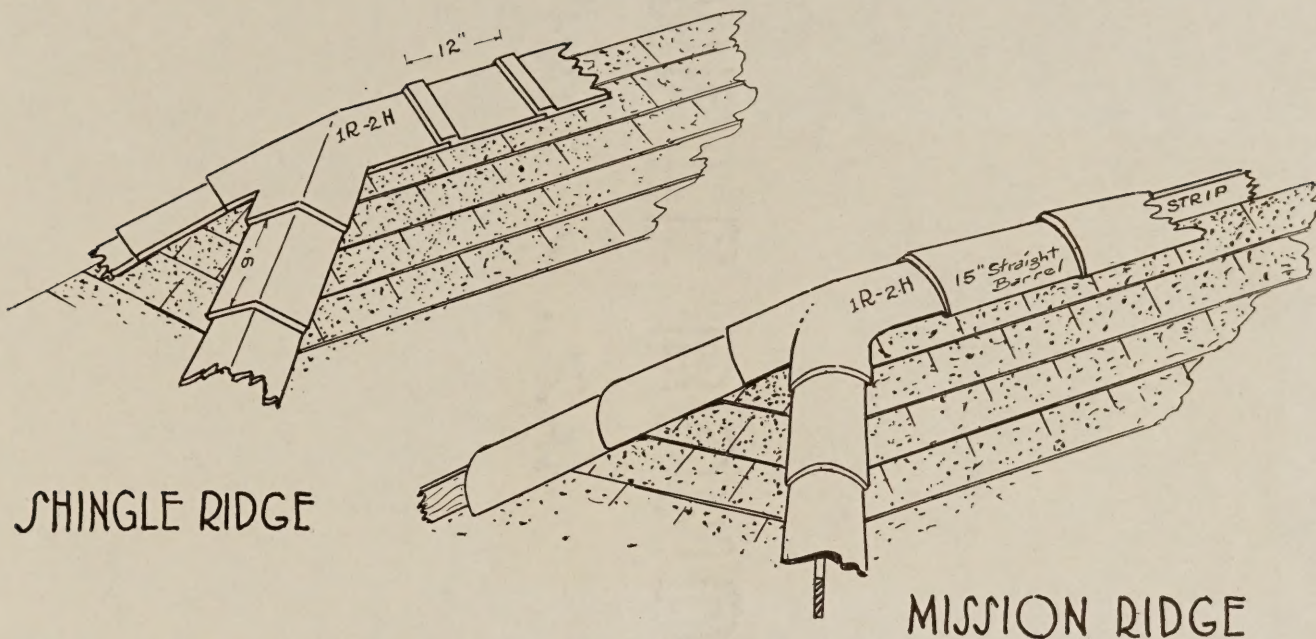
ROOFING, Tile, Clay—12-e1

(OVER)

TILE TRIM

Shingle and Mission

HOOD BRICK COMPANY, Daisy, Tennessee
Data—Tile Trim



SHINGLE RIDGE

MISSION RIDGE

TILE HIPS AND RIDGES FOR COMPOSITION ROOFS

In New Orleans, even slate roofs, as well as composition roofs, are trimmed off with burned clay tile Hips and Ridges. As in Pottery, burned clay is easily moulded into any desired shape or form to fit any pitch of roof. Aside from the valleys, the greatest danger of leaks in composition roofs is at the Hips and Ridges. The life of a composition roof can therefore be greatly lengthened by the use of tile for trim. These tiles frame in the outline of the roof, and greatly improve the appearance over what is otherwise a very severe flat roof, if composition only is bent over the Hips and Ridges.

There is no department of architecture that has made greater progress in the last five years than the making and using of roofing tile.

We have five plants in the Southeast making roofing tile, and six other plants making face brick, floor tile, and fireproofing.

Most roofers are now carrying our tiles in stock by carloads, as the increased use of fire resisting materials, since the World War, has been remarkable.

Tiles for trim will certainly add to the life and beauty of a roof—much greater value than their cost.

B. MIFFLIN HOOD BRICK COMPANY

PLANT—MELVILLE (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

SALES OFFICE—(POST OFFICE) DAISY (Hamilton County), TENNESSEE

TELEGRAPH—MAIN 5457—CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE—SAME

ROOFING, Tile, Clay—12-c1

